



Theory Paper Grade 5 Sample Y July 2017

Duration 2 hours

Candidates with labels: fix name label here.
All other candidates: write names in full.

Candidate

Entered by

TOTAL MARKS
100

This paper contains SEVEN questions, ALL of which should be answered.

Write your answers on this paper - no others will be accepted.

Answers must be written clearly and neatly - otherwise marks may be lost.

- 1 (a) The following extract, which begins on the first beat of the bar, contains some changes of time signature. Put in the correct time signature at each of the three places marked *.

15

A single staff of music in treble clef. It starts with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The first measure contains a quarter note G4, a quarter rest, a quarter note F4, and a quarter note E4. The second measure contains a quarter note D4, a quarter note C4, and a quarter note B3. The third measure contains a quarter note A3, a quarter note G3, and a quarter note F3. The fourth measure contains a quarter note E3, a quarter note D3, and a quarter note C3. The fifth measure contains a quarter note B2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note G2. The sixth measure contains a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, and a quarter note D2. The seventh measure contains a quarter note C2, a quarter note B1, and a quarter note A1. The eighth measure contains a quarter note G1, a quarter note F1, and a quarter note E1. The ninth measure contains a quarter note D1, a quarter note C1, and a quarter note B0. The tenth measure contains a quarter note A0, a quarter note G0, and a quarter note F0. The extract ends with a double bar line and the text 'etc.' to the right. There are three asterisks (*) above the first, third, and fifth measures. A '3' is written below the eighth measure, indicating a triplet. The number '(6)' is written at the bottom right.

- (b) Look at the following extract and then answer the questions below.

Andante un poco allegretto

Benda, Sonatina in G minor

A piano extract in G minor, 6/8 time. It consists of four bars. The first bar is marked '1' and contains a chord labeled 'A' in a box. The second bar is marked '2' and contains a chord labeled 'B' in a box. The third bar is marked '3' and contains a chord labeled 'B' in a box. The fourth bar is marked '4' and contains a chord labeled 'B' in a box. The extract ends with a double bar line and the text 'etc.' to the right. The number '(6)' is written at the bottom right.

- (i) Draw a circle around *three successive notes* that form part of a chromatic scale. (2)
- (ii) Describe the chords marked **A** and **B** as **I, II, IV** or **V**. Also indicate whether the lowest note of the chord is the root (a), 3rd (b) or 5th (c). The key is G minor. (2)

Chord **A** (bar 1) (2)

Chord **B** (bar 3) (2)

- (iii) Rewrite the last left-hand note of the extract so that it sounds at the same pitch, but using the alto C clef. Remember to put in the clef and the key signature. (3)

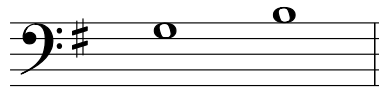
A blank musical staff with five lines, intended for the student to write the note in the alto C clef.

2 Describe fully (e.g. minor 3rd, perfect 5th) each of these melodic intervals.

10



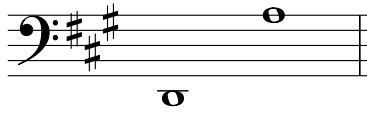
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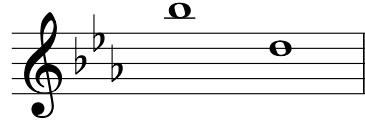
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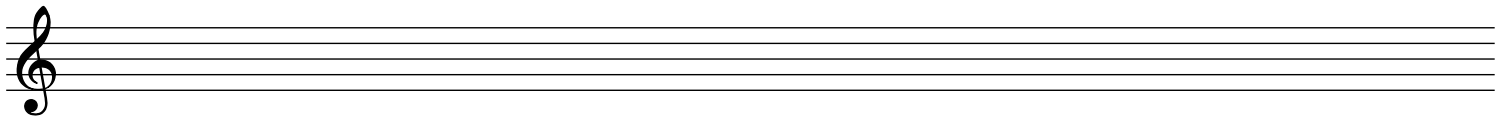
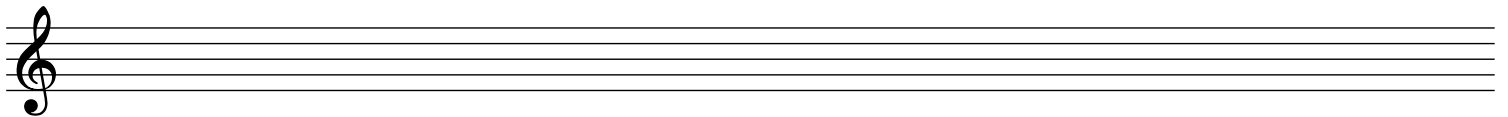
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3 The following melody is written for clarinet in Bb. Transpose it *down* a major 2nd, as it will sound at concert pitch. Remember to put in the new key signature and add any necessary accidentals.

10

Finzi, Fughetta etc.

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4 Look at this extract from a piece for bassoon and piano by Michael Rose, and then answer the questions that follow.

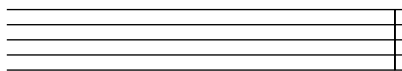
Alla marcia ♩ = 100

The musical score is for Bassoon and Piano. It is in 4/4 time and marked 'Alla marcia' with a tempo of ♩ = 100. The bassoon part begins with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. In bar 2, a note is circled and labeled 'A'. The bassoon part includes dynamics of mf, f, mp, p, and mf. The piano part includes dynamics of mp, mf, p, and pp. The score ends with 'etc.' after bar 9.

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- (a) (i) **Mark clearly on the music**, using the appropriate capital letter for identification, one example of each of the following. Also give the bar number of each of your answers, as shown in the answer to **A**. 10
- A** in the bassoon part, a subdominant note in the key of C major (circle the note concerned). Bar ...2....
- B** in the bassoon part, a melodic interval of a diminished 5th (circle the notes concerned). Bar (2)
- C** in the bassoon part, a sign that means to give slight emphasis to a note. Bar (2)
- D** in the piano part, a chord of C minor in first inversion. Bar (2)
- (ii) Name one similarity and one difference *in the bassoon part* between bars 5 and 6.
- Similarity (1)
- Difference (1)

- (iii) Rewrite the last bassoon note of the extract so that it sounds at the same pitch, but using the tenor C clef. Remember to put in the clef sign.



(2)

- (b) (i) Tick one box for each term/sign.

10

Alla marcia means:

$\text{♩} = 100$ means:

majestic

100 crotchet beats

broadening

100 crotchet beats in a minute

in the style of a march

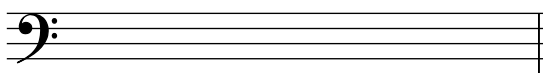
100 crotchet notes

in the same way

100 crotchets in the melody

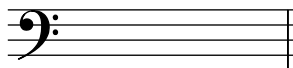
(4)

- (ii) Rewrite the bassoon part of bar 4 in compound time but without changing the rhythmic effect. Remember to put in the new time signature.



(4)

- (iii) Write as a breve (double whole-note) an enharmonic equivalent of the first bassoon note of the extract.



(2)

- (c) (i) Answer TRUE or FALSE to each of the following statements:

10

The bassoon is a double-reed instrument.

(2)

The bassoon is a transposing instrument.

(2)

A bassoonist might be asked to play pizzicato.

(2)

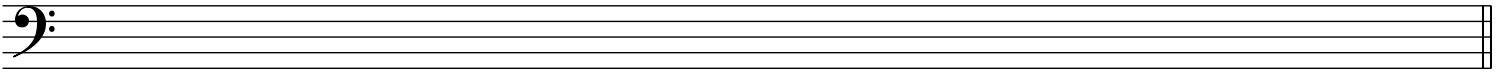
- (ii) The bassoon is a member of the woodwind family of orchestral instruments. Name a standard orchestral instrument from a *different* family that could play the bassoon part of the extract so that it sounds at the same pitch, and state the family of instruments to which it belongs.

Instrument Family

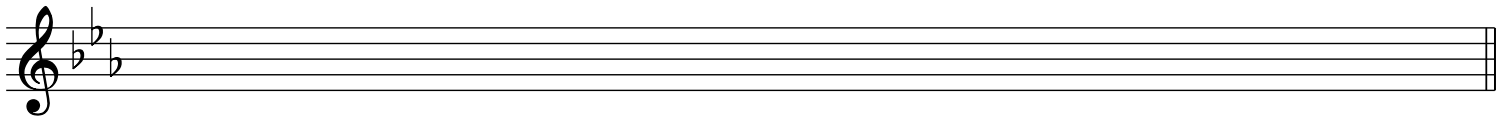
(4)

- 5 (a) Write the key signature of five sharps and then one octave **descending** of the major scale with that key signature. Use semibreves (whole notes) and begin on the tonic.

10



- (b) Using semibreves (whole notes), write one octave **ascending** of the **melodic** minor scale that has the given key signature. Begin on the tonic and remember to put in any necessary additional accidentals.



6 Look at this extract and then answer the questions below.

Allegretto

(a) Tick one box for each term.

leggiero means:

- light
- graceful
- loving
- smoothly

teneramente means:

- pleasant
- tenderly
- sad, mournful
- bold, strong

smorzando means:

- resonant, with rich tone
- calm
- hurrying
- dying away

(6)

(b) Give the technical names (e.g. tonic, dominant) of each of the notes marked **X** and **Y**.
The key is A major.

X (bar 1)

(2)

Y (bar 2)

(2)

(c) Rewrite bar 3 in notes of *twice the value*. Remember to include the new time signature.

(4)

(d) Give the letter name of the *highest* note in the melody.

(1)

7 Indicate suitable progressions for two cadences in the following melody by writing I, II, IV or V in the boxes underneath the staff. Use **one** chord per box.

10

Musical staff with a melody in 4/4 time, key of D major. The melody consists of eight measures. Brackets are placed under the last two measures of the melody, with empty boxes below them for chord notation.

Musical staff with a melody in 4/4 time, key of D major. The melody consists of eight measures. Brackets are placed under the first, fourth, and seventh measures of the melody, with empty boxes below them for chord notation.